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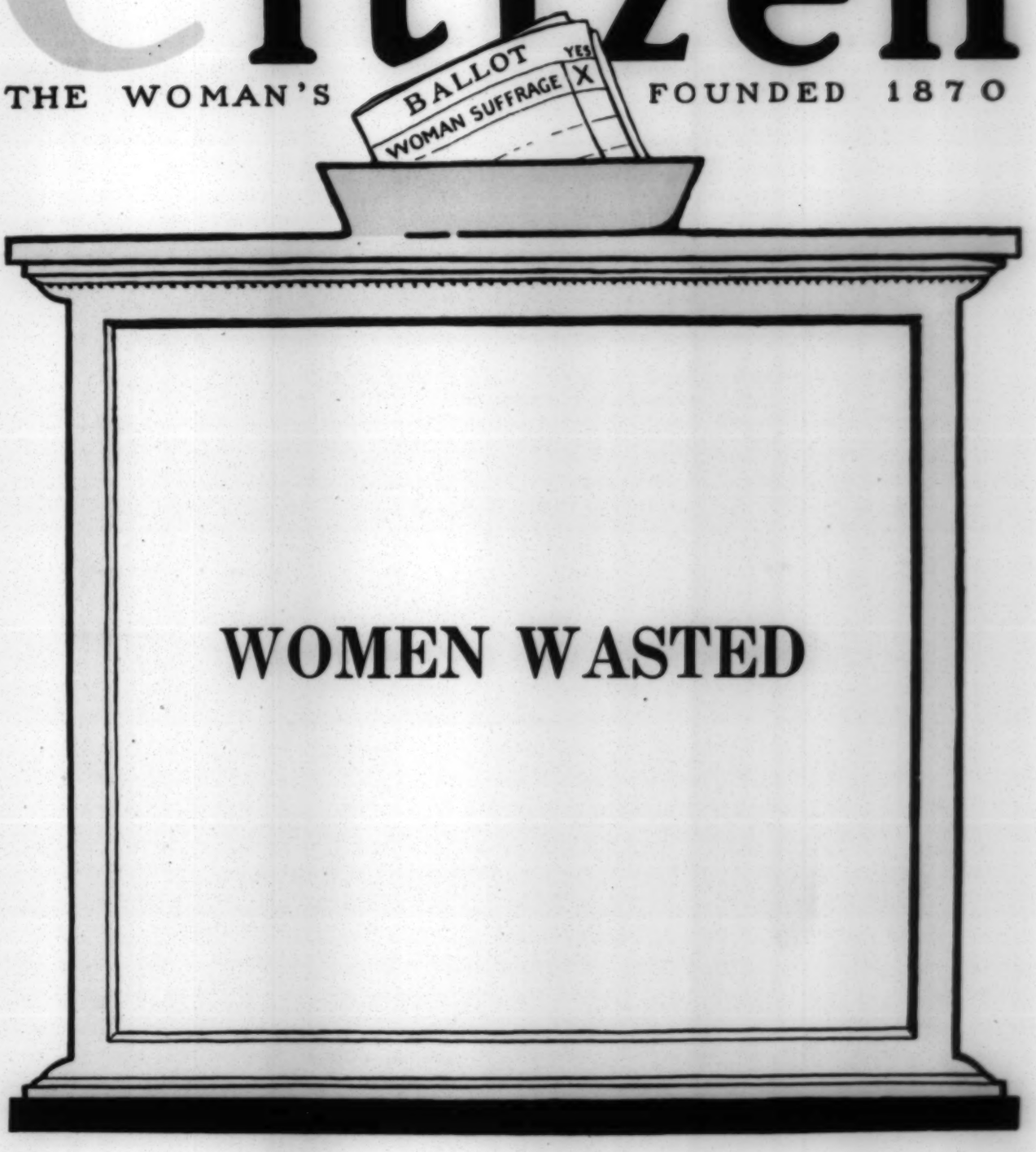
September 7, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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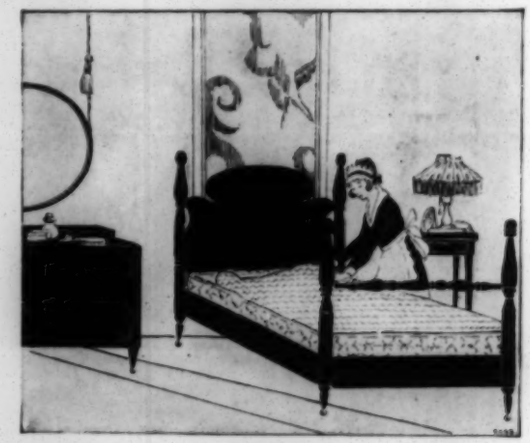

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

VOL. III SEPTEMBER 7, 1918 No. 15

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

IF there is one thing that seems to have astounded the men voters, aside from the victories that have piled up for suffrage in the past year and which we have so joyfully recorded in the *Woman Citizen*, it is the way in which the women have approached their new responsibilities as citizens.

Not long ago it was the citizenship schools held throughout New York state that occasioned favorable comment as reflecting the attitude of women toward their new duties wherever they have gained a measure of suffrage, or the full portion.

Today it is the intelligence with which the women voted in the recent Texas primary. The Texas press attributes this in the main to one thing—the women studied the issues, the women knew the candidates that stood for certain issues.

We have always contended that women would approach their new citizenship with serious thought and would make it their business to be well informed. To be well informed, you must have an authentic medium of information. Every reader of the *Citizen* has an exceptional opportunity each week to add to her fund of political knowledge. Calls for those issues that have had the series on "Parties and Primaries" and a discussion of the national political platforms show that the women have found this true.

Miss Ethel P. Hayes of Dallas, Texas, writes to start her subscription with that series, as she wishes just such information.

With the vote in the Senate coming closer and closer, which means the enfranchisement of all the women in the near future, and with the great number of women already enfranchised who want to keep abreast of the political developments of the day, the women are quick to recognize the value of the *Citizen* as a political weekly.

"Our wonderful paper just gets bigger and grander all the time," writes Anna H. Griffin of Columbus, Georgia. "I hardly know what to cite as the most interesting in all that splendidly planned output. The articles setting forth the principles and achievements of the national parties were very valuable and able."

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

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FIFTY DOLLARS

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Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

August 24th	*August 31st*
1. South Dakota	1. South Dakota
2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Indiana	3. Iowa
4. Iowa	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. New York	10. New York
11. Virginia	11. Ohio
12. Ohio	12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut	22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky	23. Tennessee
24. Tennessee, Arkansas	24. South Carolina, Kentucky
25. Washington	25. Arkansas
26. North Dakota	26. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi	27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska	28. Nebraska
29. Washington	29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas	30. North Carolina, Kansas
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 7, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Women Wasted

TODAY the cry of "women wanted" is going up all over America; newspapers are running columns of advertisements headed "female help wanted;" the Government is coaxing, urging, demanding that women do this, do that; the country's need of human power is manifestly dire, yet evidence multiplies of a continued waste of the country's woman power to an extent that at once accuses and menaces.

The country's woman power has always been wasted. It has been wasted in the proletariat by exploitation in industry. It has been wasted by the conversion of women into parasites among the bourgeoisie. It has been wasted all along the line by efforts to hold back woman's intellectual force, her moral force, her political force.

But heretofore the waste has been in piping times of peace when luxurious margins of economic and political practice could be tolerated. Those times are gone, and it will be a sad day if the war, on whose account we are having to feed so much of our finest resources into the European trenches, does not teach us a fuller conservation of our woman resources.

So far we have only opened the book. We have by no means learned the lesson.

Even here and now with the war upon us and conservation become a catch word in everybody's mouth, we still have with us women who are overworked and underfed. We have the boudoir parasite. We have sterling capacity held back from rendering full service to the country because of some artificially stressed barrier, like age, or marriage, or disfranchisement.

It is war time and conservation is the order of the day, yet only last month there stood before a House Committee at Washington a young woman, Mary Sullivan by name, telling the story of the girl whom we continue to waste on a five-six-or seven-dollar-a-week wage in the stores. It means, she said, very meager service in a boarding house, it means walking home from the downtown section to Eighteenth Street, N. W., in the warm summer, and it means staying in and doing one's laundry, and it means an aching heart. It means under nourishment. It means over fatigue. It means, in short, woman wasted.

It is war time and "conservation" is the order of the day, yet recently there appeared before us a woman over fifty. The woman is known as one in, say twenty, of the best teachers of applied design in the country. But—

"I have retired, you know, as a teacher," she said, "because I have heart trouble, and they would put my studio on the third floor. But until I drop dead I'm as good a teacher as I ever was, barring stairs. So, hearing that crippled soldiers are to be taught handicrafts, and that the Government is anxious about post-war commerce and the development of artistic manufactures, I just offered myself to teach the soldiers. And the officer to whom I applied said, 'No one can be employed, madam, who is over forty-five.'"

"May I speak?" said the stenographer. "My aunt was a successful school teacher. She married, and went west. When her husband died, she came east and applied in her home city for a teaching job. The superintendent said, 'Madam, I can't inflict a woman of your age on this school system.' He was exactly three years younger than she."

It is war time, and yet President Wilson himself has had to come forward to urge school boards to rescind that most wasteful of all rulings, the ruling against the employment of a married woman as a teacher.

It is war time and all the energy of all women should be intelligently conserved for backing up the fight for self-government abroad. Instead, the energy of thousands upon thousands of American women must be divided to back up the fight for democracy at home, against those who betray America by opposing the right of self-government for American women.

We cannot afford these various wastes. Women have grown too valuable to be fed like grist into the economic struggle for less than the living wage. The law and the profits must not be allowed to take it out of the wife and the mother in shop and office and factory, without a very rigid account of the cost in woman power. Age brings its natural inhibitions, to women as to men, but it is hardly going to be possible to continue to decide capacity by age. Before the war ends almost surely it is going to be necessary to decide capacity by capacity. As for interdicting woman's teaching ability because of her relation to a man—that supremely idiotic waste will soon be as unpopular as motoring on a Sunday. And as for that final waste of women in the fight for democracy at home, the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment should put us in the way of beginning the end of it this very month.

In Various States

THE way Texas can adjust itself to progress has made the points of the Lone Star scintillate more brightly than ever during the last week. Just two years ago the platform committee of the great Democratic party of Texas in convention assembled gave a hearing to Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Cunningham regarded the hearing as an opportunity to talk the right of self-government—the thing, it may be noted in passing, that the world is fighting for today. The politicians on the other hand, regarded the hearing as a gay little interlude in the serious business of politics. They thought it would be funny to hear her, though they thought it rather awful of her to want to be heard, because no woman had ever, ever, ever asked for a hearing before and what no woman has ever done before no woman should ever do after.

Only two short years ago, yet this week, the great Democratic party of Texas in convention assembled rallied to the shock of the gavel as it fell from the hands of a woman—and that woman Minnie Fisher Cunningham!

Texas had meantime taken some significant forward steps. For one thing she had given her women primary suffrage in March, and for another she had watched them make use of it in July. It came easy, thereafter, to select a woman to serve as Temporary Chairman of the Democratic state convention which was held September 3 at Waco, Texas. The post is always recognized by politicians to be one of strategical importance. "The utterances of the Temporary Chairman of a state or national convention are always taken to be the 'key-note of the campaign,'" says the Dallas *Democrat* in commenting upon the importance of the appointment. "A new dispensation has been reached in the public and political life of Texas. Issues and policies of the most important and gravest moment must be met and acted upon by woman as well as man. It is eminently fitting that the key-note of 1918 should be sounded by a woman."

Mrs. Cunningham, who claims Texas as her native state, has been the president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association for the past three years. It was she who led the suffragists in their victorious campaign for primary suffrage and who later was a guiding force in lining up the women for their record-breaking registration. Mrs. Cunningham is also state chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan.

The Democrats did not stop at making a woman Temporary Chairman but chose a number of women to act as vice-chairmen. About one-third of the vice-chairmen representing the thirty-one senatorial districts were women. Among them were Mrs. Morris Sheppard, wife of Senator Sheppard; Mrs. W. O. Davis of Gainesville, Mrs. W. M. Bacon of Dallas, Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis of Dallas, Mrs. W. L. Dazey of Hillsboro, Mrs. W. E. Spell of Waco, Miss Florence Stratton, Mrs. C. G. Barrett of Huntsville, Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston, Mrs. G. R. Scott of Corpus Christi, Mrs. T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, and Mrs. W. A. Bledsoe of Lubbok.

Not only were women in evidence at the convention in the capacity of officers but several hundred of the delegates were women.

IN Oklahoma the opponents of woman suffrage are revealing the shallowness of their case by the ooze and slime that are rising to the surface in their argument. Evidently in the anti-suffragists' scheme of values Oklahomans are hill-billies whose credulity can be imposed upon by the crassest of innuendoes and the most barefaced of lies. The old vituperative slander that has so long served the desperate anti in lieu of logic is trotted out and made to do double duty. Dr. Shaw is personally attacked. Mrs. Catt is personally attacked. Suffragists in general are depicted as home-wreckers and enemies of society.

The lengths to which this sort of calumny can go is indicated by the following extract from plate matter for which the women of the anti-suffrage organization stand sponsor:

"The man of Oklahoma is opposed to woman suffrage because of the simple fact that his wife does not want the ballot; but how much more is he opposed to woman suffrage when he realizes that it means that his little girl and your little girl is to grow up under the influence of those feminist leaders who advocate 'free love,' 'no marriage ceremony' (and that is what Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has advocated for years) and the control by the state of the child? The application of the advanced feminist program in Socialist Russia takes on a new and hideous meaning when the fathers of Oklahoma realize that hidden beneath this pretty plea of 'Please give us the ballot' lurks the thing known as 'Feminism.'"

And the lengths to which the National American Woman Suffrage Association will go in order to bring such slanders to book is indicated by the following:

A WARNING

A few Oklahoma newspapers and still fewer individuals have recently made themselves responsible for the circulation of unsigned libelous personal charges against suffrage leaders. This is to notify the Oklahoma public that the National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold to strict legal accountability any person, or organization, any newspaper, or news agency that manufactures, or disseminates, by spoken or by written word, libelous charges against the personal character of suffrage leaders.—National American Woman Suffrage Association, Carrie Chapman Catt, President.

Dr. Shaw's official answer to the charges circulated in Oklahoma is given below:

"I have never at any time, privately or publicly, through the press, on the platform, or in conversation advocated 'free love,' 'no marriage ceremony,' or the control by the state of the child, nor have I ever said or written anything which an honest person could construe into such libelous charges. More, on hundreds of platforms I have proclaimed my belief in the sacredness of the home, of marriage, and the fact that the child's care is the mother's most important contribution to her nation."

"(Signed) ANNA HOWARD SHAW."

THE taxpayers' suit in Ohio, which is brought by the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the name of Edgar L. Weinland of Columbus has reached the point of agreement by the lawyers and the lower courts, that the Common Pleas and Appellate courts should sustain a wet demurrer to Attorney Davis's request for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of State from placing the issue on the ballots. Counsel for both sides united in an arrangement with the lower courts whereby the case

was to be carried through those courts by agreement and placed before the supreme court, which consented to hear the suit promptly.

The suit was brought by Attorney Frank Davis, Jr., and, as explained in the *Woman Citizen* of July 27th, is to test the constitutionality of a proposed amendment to the Ohio constitution making the ratification of federal amendments by the Legislature subject to referendum. The proposed amendment is initiated by the Ohio Home Rule Association (the wets). The National American Woman Suffrage Association brings the suit at the suggestion of the Ohio Association in order that the question may be settled for the whole country.

In his petition for Mr. Weinland, Mr. Davis alleges that the proposed amendment is in effect an amendment to the United States Constitution which the Ohio Constitution is, of course, powerless to amend. He asks that the Secretary of State be restrained from expending any moneys out of the public funds in connection with printing ballots, publishing and distributing arguments for and against the proposal, etc. He says that at least $25,000 will have to be expended to put the question to vote, and even if it carried it would be null and void.

The counsel for the defense agreed with the counsel of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to move the case right up to the Supreme Court and it has been filed.

The case bids fair to create national interest as it may be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The wets announce that in addition to former Gov. Judson Harmon and former Attorney General T. S. Hogan, they will retain Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, as counsel.

It is evident that they do not underestimate either the strength of the case or of the attorney for the plaintiff.

By the Federal Route

"DEMOCRATIC and Republican state conventions adopted strong Federal Amendment planks today," was the wire that came in last week to the offices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Mrs. David O'Neil of St. Louis. This adds Missouri to the already long list of states that have held their party conventions and written Federal suffrage planks in their platforms.

The action of the two parties in writing suffrage planks in their platforms was practically simultaneous. While the Democrats were framing their party platform at Jefferson City, August 27, the Republicans were engaged in similar duties at St. Louis.

The Federal Suffrage plank was received by the Democrats with much enthusiasm and speeches were made by a number of prominent delegates. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association was called upon for a speech, according to press reports, the first time a woman has ever been invited to address a Democratic convention. The Democratic plank reads:

"We advocate the enfranchisement of women by the Amendment to the Federal Constitution now pending before Congress: Firstly, because the President has urged this as a necessary war measure; Secondly, because the enfranchisement of women is simple democratic justice to women, and Thirdly, the enfranchisement of women is a public policy otherwise advantageous to the State.

"We believe that the enfranchisement of women will tend to increase the interest of men and women in the politics of the State and nation and, so believing, advocate it as a public policy beneficial to the public weal."

THE first real thrill of the Republican convention is reported to have come when Mrs. George Gellhorn, of St. Louis, was called on for an address. Mrs. Gellhorn led the delegation of suffragists seeking to have a suffrage plank included in the party platform. In the course of her address Mrs. Gellhorn said: "We women want to add to the serength of the Republican Party, as did the women of New York when they added fifty per cent to the Republican vote." The Republicans, by their action in writing a suffrage plank in the platform testified to the same opinion.

A message to the women of Missouri was issued by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, following the adoption of the Federal Suffrage plank by the Democratic Convention. It read:

"Today we have gone 'over the top.' The sense of justice, chivalry and generosity of our Missouri men has again been evidenced by their response to the request to indorse the Federal suffrage amendment as a war measure.

"This strong endorsement relieves the women of Missouri of the necessity of an arduous state-wide campaign and releases their full energy to be used in a successful and speedy conclusion of the war."

AT a mass meeting recently held in the Duval Theatre at Jacksonville, Florida, a large audience being present, the following resolutions were read by Hon. Ion L. Farris, a former State Senator and consistent advocate of woman suffrage, and seconded by House member-elect Manon Waybright, one of Florida's young and prominent attorneys. The resolutions carried unanimously:

WHEREAS: We hold that the United States of America is the first and greatest democracy that the world has ever seen, and the members of this assembly believing in the democratic principle of government by the people and not a favored class, and

WHEREAS: The National Democratic Executive Committee and the President of the United States have endorsed the amendment which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate at Washington, giving to the women of this country full citizenship, and the President has further requested the passage of the bill as a war measure and as a pledge of our loyalty to the ideals for which we are now fighting, be it now

Resolved: That this assembly go on record as urging the two United States Senators from Florida, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher and Hon. Park Trammell, to vote for this amendment and put this country in a class with our Allies, who represent with us the progressive countries of the world. And be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, to Senators Fletcher and Trammell, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to the chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, to the chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the United States Senate, to Mrs. Frank Stranahan of Fort Lauderdale, President of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, and that the resolutions and preamble be printed in the papers of the city of Washington, D. C., and in the *Woman Citizen*.

Ten Million Ask It

(Copy of telegram to Mrs. Catt)

Resolution calling on Senate to pass Federal amendment adopted unanimously today (August 29) by National Fraternal Congress of America, representing ten million members, ninety-four benefit associations. Every Senator will receive copy of resolution. You will be officially notified by Secretary of Congress. Resolution presented by Rose Rittman, President Woman's Catholic Order Foresters.

FRANCES E. BURNS.

A Great Paper Won to Suffrage

(Reprinted from the Louisville Courier-Journal of August 27)

"IF ever the day arrives when the human race doffs its old habit of rubbing its eyes the world will have fallen into dullness and decay. As it is, it takes more and more of sensation, as time passes, to cause it to stare and rub, but this is due to the period and to the shifting of perspective.

"Sometimes one rubs his eyes in anticipation, only to settle down placidly enough upon the event itself. When English women first clamored for suffrage the shock to the British temperament was severe. But behold the British temperament today! The somewhat ancient suggestion that American women should be given the power of the ballot caused the same sort of perplexed staring, but the march of the idea is steady and, whatever may be urged for or against it, it is marching on. When votes for women shall become a fact the perplexity will end. The people will be ready for the next innovation. The world will not be dull or dead. It will not be exempt from other issues to cause it to rub its old eyes. Illinois, one of the latest of states to hand the ballot to women, has settled down and is ready for new sensations—and the people of Illinois are having them.

"Women's activities in grave matters are not an innovation. When Judith slew Holofernes; when Jeanne D'Arc led the soldiers of France; when Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat in his tub; when our own picturesque Molly Pitcher handled a cannon, they showed spirit which imagination usually ascribes to men only. A French woman was one of the greatest of chemists. George Eliot as a novelist ranks with the best of men writers. But if ever American women displayed every quality which men themselves might well be proud to own they are doing it during this war. From one end of the country to the other they are performing tasks which are creditable to their brains, industry, heroism and patriotism. These are not merely tasks of gentleness. Their work on the battlefields is the splendid effort of firm hands gloved with womanliness. They at home are evincing skill in organization and they are getting things done. Their war-time achievements are not the spurtings of emotionalism; no more are they that than the stern deeds of the soldiers who are fighting this war are the fruits of sentimentality.

"The war is bringing women face to face with civic problems. They are revealing a positive interest in the affairs of state. This interest will not die when the war ends. It cannot be suppressed. In states where women vote they have today avenues for expressing their views upon questions which affect them as much as they concern men. And so the policies of yesterday, which might soundly have opposed the extension of suffrage to women, are being forced by the period to give way to the policies of today and tomorrow.

"It must be granted that the arguments heretofore advanced against extending the vote to women have been powerfully urged. And the arguments themselves are not deficient in force. It has been somewhat shocking to the gallantry of men to contemplate their goddesses in the role of ward-heelers and stump-speakers. They had seen some poor patterns of male politicians and they dreaded the reduction of women to such level. The boisterous antics of Mrs. Pankhurst's beldames and the scrambled spectacle of the White House picketers have filled men with a disgust over what they conceived to be a warning of what women would become in politics. Men will continue to hold this view. And it is not to their discredit to hold it, for it is sprung from chivalry and a desire to save women from themselves. But, after all, it is a sentimental ground of opposition. Sentiment is a fine thing, and those who feel such sentiment need not apologize. But sentiment once upon a time objected to women on the stage, to women in the office and shop. In these practical times women are doing many necessary things to which sentiment has adjusted itself.

"The most vital and valid ground for opposing suffrage for women lies in its sudden increase of the numbers of voters, by which a heavy addition may be made to the numbers of ig-

"So, the Courier-Journal—the Old Lady on the Corner—whose voice has heretofore been raised in opposition to suffrage for women, is going to turn the corner and walk straightway into the ranks of some of her younger sisters. She is an old girl herself, but she can recognize the charms of the debutantes when she sees them. And she is going to dance the Votes for Women one-step, waltz, mazurka, polka and all the rest of the dances until the band plays Home-Sweet Home. The debutantes may be younger in years, but they shall not outdo her in the spirit of youth. In her hand she will carry a banner with the strange device;

"'VOTES FOR WOMEN.'"

Good-by Marse Henry!

A MONTH ago Judge Robert Bingham, one of the leading and most popular citizens in Kentucky, bought the Louisville Courier-Journal, Kentucky's most powerful newspaper.

For years, under the direction of Henry Watterson, the Courier-Journal has been the implacable foe of woman suffrage. In the viewpoint of "Marse Henry" woman was meant to be just woman. He could and would see her in no other capacity. His power of vicious invective was requisitioned time and again in thunderous denunciation of the woman movement in general and woman suffrage in particular. He could not keep up. Product of a past generation, he was affronted by progress. And the world whirled on and left him!

Good-by, Marse Henry, good-by! Good-by to the old flow of vituperation with which you thought to stay the tide of progress. Good-by to the antis' proud claim of the Courier-Journal as one of two prominent newspapers left blooming alone in the anti's bleak garden. The Courier-Journal is no longer behind the times. Welcome to the younger, more progressive minds that will dominate the Courier-Journal in the future and make of it a great ally of the suffrage cause.

norant, or, at least, thoughtless voters, by which process the responsibility of the thinking voter is deepend. That may well give one pause. But, since the republican ideals of the American form of government make no distinction in the classes of male voters and concede all men to be born 'free and equal,' that argument would deprive all women of suffrage while yielding it to the most ignorant of men. Women are workers, taxpayers, parents. In their modern activities they are substantially 'free and equal,' with men, in all things except the affairs of government, which touch them closest. This war has taught that if 'a woman's place is in the home' she will not stay there if there is something important on the outside to be done, vote or no vote. In normal times her vote and the duties attending it will take her from her home probably less than the tasks of war require. She is sentimental. If she loves her home, she will love it as much with suffrage as without it. If she do not love it, she will neglect it for the thousand other pursuits which are available, suffrage or no suffrage.

"The fine public spirit thus inspired and encouraged by the war ought not to be discouraged. It cannot really be distinguished. And so, sensitive to the currents of the practical thinking of the time, appreciative and studious men may well seize upon the occasion graciously to give to American women their due. It should not be done through sheer gallantry, but from a sense of true republicanism, of opportunity to do a just thing, and, incidentally, in recognition of the fine decorum which for the greater part has marked the efforts of American women in their quest for this right. They may leave to the educated and thinking women the task of inspiring the other kind. Such women might, perchance, be happier in their results than men have been with their less intelligent fellows.

"This is not a reversal of the *Courier-Journal's* views. It is rather the progress of its position. It has given frequently suggestions of the grounds upon which 'votes for women' should be combated. Those suggestions were sincerely given, and, it is to be hoped, were seriously received. Since the issue is important, it is not improper that the public should consider the arguments against the movement as helpful to a frank study of the entire subject. But the war has brought new light to old topics. Its processes have been drastic, swift and sure. It has taught us to turn from things which in ordinary times were sound, but which will be obsolete in the ordinary times to come. It has taught us a lesson in Woman.

"So, the *Courier-Journal*—the 'Old Lady on the Corner'—whose voice has heretofore been raised in opposition to suffrage for women, is going to turn the corner and walk straightway into the ranks of some of her younger sisters. She is an old girl herself, but she can recognize the charms of the debutantes when she sees them. And she is going to dance the 'Votes for Women' one-step, waltz, mazurka, polka and all the rest of the dances until the band plays 'Home, Sweet Home.' The debutantes may be younger in years. But they shall not outdo her in the spirit of youth. In her hand she will carry a banner with the strange device:

"'VOTES FOR WOMEN!'"

How About It?

WOMEN now have the ballot in two Southern States—Arkansas and Texas—and the way in which they have exercised it ought to make it clear to open-minded Southerners that the peculiar difficulties and complications which it was predicted must attend woman suffrage in that section of the country do not, as a matter of fact, arise. There has been no trace of them, although Southern women have now cast their ballots by hundreds of thousands.

* * *

THE opponents of equal rights are as inexact in regard to dates as they are in their statements on other points. Their official organ lately said that Australia was the only part of the British dominions which had had woman suffrage long enough to show how it would really work. This statement was made because the anti-suffrage organ objects to the action which Australia has taken on conscription and wants to lay it to the women. As it happens, New Zealand has taken just the opposite action; and New Zealand adopted woman suffrage in 1893 and Australia in 1902.

And how about the extraordinarily large proportion of Australians who have volunteered, and the extraordinary gallantry with which they fight! Are these likewise to be considered as fruits of equal suffrage?

* * *

THAT great Prussian anti-suffragist, the Kaiser, is remarkably like some of our American anti-suffragists, in his mental processes.

In Prussia, under the antiquated and unjust system of suffrage in vogue there, about one-fourth of the men had the power to elect three-fourths of the members of Parliament. Naturally, this has bred resentment, and in Germany there has long been a strong movement for equal suffrage for men. Even during the war, it has persisted. But the Kaiser does not like it. He is willing to grant some superficial reforms in the franchise; but if so horrifying a thing is ever to come to pass as "one man, one vote," he is quite clear in his own mind that it must be put off till after the war. "Wait till the war is over! During a war is no time to agitate for franchise reform," cry the opponents of change in Germany: and our American reactionaries are raising exactly the same cry.

A. S. B.

ARE YOU GOING TO LET THAT FELLOW USE HIS VOTE AGAINST OUR BOYS "OVER THERE," AND NOT GIVE ME THE VOTE TO BE USED FOR THEM?
U.S. SENATE

"GIVE HER THE VOTE. DO IT NOW."

"SAMUEL," said Mother next morning, as they stood together in the garden, "if you don't mind, I'd like you to change your orders to Peter a little. The top of the hill is so good for peas and beans and it's so late now for potato planting that I'd rather have only part of it planted with potatoes this year if you aren't very decided about it." "All right, dear," said Father amiably, "If I don't happen to remember to tell him, just say to Peter that I told you to make the change." "Thank you," said Mother. And so Aunt Jinnie's original orders were carried out without serious modification.

Things are not always so easy. We stewed and consulted for several weeks last spring, Aunt Jinnie, Mother and I, to get a summer plan that would let Mother have sea air, Aunt Jinnie have a couple weeks in the mountains, the boys have the camp life they wanted, and me get a month with my best girl friend, all at an outlay which Aunt Jinnie calculated would save money enough to buy the new pony carriage for the younger children; and Mother had begun sapping and mining on the plans of the siege laid out for her, when lo, chirps up Father one fine morning:

"By the way, Lucy, Snooks is going off tomorrow to look up a summer cottage for his family on the Massachusetts coast, and I think I'll turn things over to Jake for a few days and go with him. You need sea air, the doctor says, so I'll take a furnished cottage, put you and the children into it with the two maids, and Jinnie and Peter and I will hold the ranch here excepting for the week ends when I can run down and join you." And he did it, too, and nobody had what he wanted, not even Mother who was a wreck in the fall from trying to manage all the children; and the cottage cost twice what Aunt Jinnie intended to spend.

MOSTLY, however, Mother manages. Father is not intentionally cantankerous—only thoughtless—and if you can get him to think he originated them, he almost always congratulates himself on the results of Aunt Jinnie's measures

"Frank," said I to my twin when we were having our weekly confab together last Sunday in the bay window (Frank and I have nursed our secrets in that window ever since we could talk well enough to have secrets) "Frank, which of our parents would you rather be?" "Mercy, Fannie," said Frank, "you can't ever imagine that I would rather be any woman, can you? Did any man ever want to be a woman?" "I mean," said I, "which of our parents has the better time?" "Well," said Frank, "Father says you can never reverence and thank our mother enough for all she goes through for you, but generally, by and large, you know, I think Mother has more of a snap." "Frank," said I, "which should you say has the better time, Aunt Jinnie or Uncle Jake?" "Are you crazy, Fannie?" said Frank, "Uncle Jake ought to marry, of course, but he can any day he wants to, and he's certainly amusing himself while he waits. And as to poor Aunt Jinnie! I tell you what, Fannie, I told Aunt Jinnie about a year ago that when you and I married she was to stay half of the year with each of us, and she said she had made all her arrangements to go into the Mary and Martha Home for Aged Spinsters when she gets to be seventy. She said, 'My dear, by that time I think I shall be ready to rest.' And Fannie, she said something else that I think you ought to know. She said, 'At least I'll go if I have the money, but if your father doesn't send her I'll use my principal to put Fannie through college. I'm determined Fannie shall have a profession in case she doesn't marry.' Fancy your not marrying, Sis, as good-looking as you are, too." Cold chills ran up and down my spine. "Frank," said I, "I'm determined this minute I will go to college if I have to pawn my diamond ring and pledge my pearl necklace. Aunt Jinnie is right. I'll—I'll be a trained nurse before I'll wear my life out for your wife or Lucy's husband." "Fannie," said Frank, "If Father sends me to college and not you, I'll stay out every other year and work to pay your expenses, and we'll take eight years to the course." Then we rubbed cheeks as we always do when we make plans.

* * * * * *

IT'S a long time since I wrote this account of our satellites and astonishing things have happened. The most astonishing thing of all is that I've been led to see how different things are according to who is looking at them. We make a joke of being Baby Boy's slaves, for we know he's the most helpless thing in the house; but it's no joke to Baby Boy. He thinks we are his slaves and he stiffens out and screams when we don't obey him. Even Dick, the cat, thinks the same. I've been brought to know this by finding out that tables can turn, and that maybe I'm nothing but a satellite myself.

The way of it was this.

A very meek-voiced gentleman preached at our church one Sunday morning on the state of the heathen, and the cause of foreign missions. And Father, who loves missionaries, brought him home to dinner. We always behave extra well when there's a minister to dinner, and we sat still as mice that day.

"By the way," said the missionary, "do you know of any good serious-minded lady of ability and refinement who would be willing to go to Bujarheeb with the pretty clear understanding that she would probably be married when she got there?"

I wonder what there is about getting married that makes girls jump? Lucy and I jumped like anything, and Frank looked at us scornfully and kept on eating nuts.

"I didn't know they did it as badly as that nowadays," said Father. "Is the gentleman a missionary?"

"Yes he is," said our missionary. "He is Dr. Putnam. I don't think you knew him. He was Yale. But your wife ought to remember him. I think his people worshipped under your father's ministry, Mrs. Sears."

"Putnam?" said Mother. "Was he red-headed? and didn't he take you to choir meetings, Jinnie?"

Then the missionary looked at Aunt Jinnie. I suppose that visitors talk to Mother with their best manners partly because she is pretty, and partly because she sits at the head of the table, and partly because she is Father's wife and they are eating Father's food. But I shouldn't like it, if I were Aunt Jinnie, to have them never seem to see me. This missionary acted as though he had just discovered she was there, when Mother dragged her in. Mother hardly ever forgets to call on Aunt Jinnie so she shan't be left out. When I grow up I'm going to be just like Mother.

Aunt Jinnie said she remembered the Putnam man quite well if his name was Alexander, and that he sang tenor. Aunt Jinnie has a grand alto herself.

IT seems that Dr. Putnam is a fine medical missionary, and he is very religious, and has made a great success at Bujarheeb, healing and converting the natives, but he has had two wives "die on him," as Olga says, and he can't live without a wife, and sea-voyages injure his health, and so he asked our missionary to look out for one. And our missionary says it's a very ticklish job. When he gets out of church he's really a funny man, and he and Father made a good many jokes about what sort of ladies to investigate, and the questions to ask them, and the qualities belonging to certain temperaments and a lot about vocational guidance. We children began to suggest people from our church that we could spare, and Frank told the old gag about, "Young gals is flighty, and widders is highty-tighty, but old maids is willin' and anxious to please." But Mother stopped us off. She said it would be a sacred call for any woman, and no one could be too good for such work.

Somehow the idea took hold of us all, and we talked about it a good deal between the two visits of the missionary. He went to Boston and stopped with us again on his return. The younger children made up a play—"Missionary Mates"—and Lucy and I got up costumes of tissue paper for the applicants and the natives. We used our fancy freely for the natives, as nobody knew anything about where Bujarheeb is. We made up even the spelling of it, for when we asked Father, we found that although he had talked quite familiarly about it to the missionary, he knew no more than we. That's the way grown people always bluff.

THEN it happened.

Lucy is a snooper. I don't entirely blame her. The way grown people treat children when there is a secret on is ridiculous. They'll tell people how smart you are, and then act as though you could neither hear, see, nor even feel when there are doings. Of course I'm no child as Lucy is, but I sympathize with her feelings, if not with her actions. Mother said once to Aunt Jinnie, "What do you think, after all, is the criterion of a lady?" And Aunt Jinnie said, "It is to forget thoroughly anything she learns about other people's affairs that she was not intended to know." According to that, Mother and Aunt Jinnie are both ladies, and I try hard to be. But when you can't help seeing, if you have any sense, and things are concealed that you could perfectly well be

The Indefinite Pla

PAR

Aunt Jinnie Becon

Louise

"Do you know ... ous-minded lady ... finement who wo... to Bujarheeb wi... understanding th... ably be marrie... there?"

"In B... I shall h... see my... be seen ... as a pe... ing a ... piece ... and ... results."

"If a... doesn't ... she ought ... a profes... if she ... some oth... to give ... for the i... work ca... man's sp...

...ce of Aunt Jinnie

...RT II

...es a Place to Visit

trusted with—what I mean is they expect you to be as simple as a baby and yet as self-controlled as a woman. And I can't always, and Lucy doesn't try. She says, "If they want me to keep still, let them tell me. I'll keep no secret that I find out."

So Lucy told. What a thing to tell! It's past belief, but I'm sure she's right. Aunt Jinnie has written the missionary that she'll go to the Rig Veda, or wherever that Bujarheeb is! And marry the red-headed man! Aunt Jinnie!

Frank laughs. Father glooms. Lucy is crazy with excitement. The children know nothing—at least they seem to know nothing, but I wouldn't trust Claire. And Mother and I cry. We cry unbeknownst to each other, for Mother perhaps doesn't know that I know, and I don't know for sure that she knows that I know. So we're both afraid to speak, lest we shouldn't be ladies, I suppose. But it's awful. Father says if Aunt Jinnie hasn't any self-respect, she ought to consider the family that has sheltered her. And Mother says, "Oh, I have not let her see how much I love her. And he always had a pug nose." Just when you think Mother is too much of an angel for every day use she says something sensible like that. "To offer yourself through a proxy to a pug-nosed missionary!"

* * * * * * *

WELL, it's all out.

Aunt Jinnie said at the table—Sunday morning breakfast table, with every chick and child in its seat and the whole family at leisure—"Lucy, I have had a letter from Dr. Gray accepting my offer to go out to Bujarheeb and marry Aleck Putnam. He wants me to be ready by the fourteenth of next month!"

Claire didn't know after all. She said, "Marry?" in a shrill kind of scream, and clapped her hand over her mouth, just as Lucy said "Hush!"

The Vagabond put down his cup and said "Gosh!" but Frank choked him off quickly.

Father rose and walked out of the room. Mother said, "I'm glad the girls are at home. We'll all want to help you get ready, Jinnie dear." But she broke down on "dear" and put her arm up across her face like a little child. Then every child at that table cried. We always cry when Mother cries. Anyone would.

Aunt Jinnie sat bolt upright with a red spot in each cheek. She looked pretty. If she'd rouge and do her hair she'd be what you call handsome, I believe. She said, "Children, there are two sorts of duties in life—the duty to serve others, and the duty to be yourself. If you do only one kind of duty you grow onesided and you see yourself and others see you out of proportion. As a missionary in Bujarheeb—" and there she stopped for a minute and swallowed hard—"I shall serve, of course, my—Dr. Putnam, and others, but I shall be able to see myself and be seen by others—as a person doing a definite piece of work and measuring results." She stopped so long that it seemed like a communion service. Then she said, "If a woman doesn't marry, she ought to have a profession, even if she chooses at some other time to give it up for the indefinite work called woman's sphere. You'll remember, Fannie."

"Yes, Aunt Jinnie," said I.

"I'll see to it, Auntie," said Frank. And then, all at once, it seemed like a death-bed scene.

"We never meant your place to be indefinite, Jinnie," said poor Mother.

"It isn't what you mean, Lucy," said Aunt Jinnie, "it's the nature of the case. You never mean anything but goodness. And neither, at bottom, does your husband." Then she went upstairs and Mother wiped her eyes, and the children began to gobble with no one to correct them—just like death in the house.

AND *then* came Uncle Jake.

"What's the matter?" said he. And we all told him at once. Mother cried again, and Frank and Lucy and I told all we knew from the very beginning, and the Vagabond cut in with remarks that would surprise you at his sense.

Uncle Jake swelled up red, like a turkey cock, and then he began to show all that force Captain Logan tells about.

First thing he said was, "Go to your rooms, every one of you, you rabble of hyenas—do you hear? Go!" He said it in a kind of choking voice, as though he were thirsting for our blood and were likely to butcher us. And we all simply scooted.

I can't imagine why we should have been sent to our rooms; we hadn't done anything to be punished for. But we went. At least I suppose the rest went. I ran up the back stairs, with Frank coming slowly after me, muttering, "Who's he to be sending me to bed? What'd he ever do for her? I've been nicer to her than he has, you bet," when we stopped in a hurry. For there was Aunt Jinnie herself, looking just like herself, and getting out fresh bed linen as she had done every Sunday morning for thousands of years—since she was young like me, I guess.

Uncle Jake was roaring down in the dining room at Mother. We could hear his voice plainly, though not what he said. In a minute Aunt Jinnie heard him, too. She lifted her hand, and said, "Oh!" and put her hand on her breast. We crouched in the staircase.

THEN he came charging up. Frank and I squeezed hands. For he was crying. The tears were pouring down his face, and his chest was heaving, and his eyes were glaring, and his fists were clinched, and he was making faces, as he came along the hall.

"Don't, Jake," said Aunt Jinnie. "Don't, dear, don't." No one ever heard Aunt Jinnie talk like that before, you'd better believe—not the sickest baby we'd ever had—not the one that died. She talked like a cooing dove. Uncle Jake stood making faces and panting at her.

"Please, Jake," said the new Aunt Jinnie, "please dont. I won't go. I'll call it off. I didn't know you'd feel so; I'll stay with Lucy."

Now what would you think of that? She never gave anyone anything for crying. It was against her principles. And he a grown man, and looking so ridiculous.

All at once Uncle Jake found his voice. And when he found it, it was a bellow.

He stood only two feet away from her and bellowed at her like a mad bull in a pasture. And this is what he said—I suppose it's no harm to write it, for he said it—

"Damn, Damn, Damn, Oh Damn! Do you hear me? Damn!"

"Yes, dear," said the perfectly preposterous new Aunt Jinnie. "I won't go. It's all right. There, there." And she patted his shoulder.

Whereupon Uncle Jake, still crying, began to shake her real hard, taking her by her shoulders, and running out his chin at her, meanwhile, and howling at her, "To hell with the heathen! To hell with Al Putnam! To hell with that namby-pamby second rate Lucy and all her brood! Do you know what you're going to do? You're going to marry me. Me! Do you hear? Oh, Damn!"

"Yes, Jake," said Aunt Jinnie. And she took her handkerchief out of her pocket that she always makes on all her dresses, and wiped his eyes and—*kissed* him.

Frank and I *slid* down those stairs. But we needn't have. They didn't hear us. We sat for a while on the side steps that led into the yard from the pantry.

"Did you know they could propose like that?" said I. "I hope mine won't. I know they don't kneel nowadays as they used to, but I do expect mine to put his arms around me in a buggy. Don't you make faces when you do it, Frank."

"How can I," said Frank, "when she'll be unconscious?"

"Why will she be unconscious?" said I.

So it seems because Frank learned Tennyson's Sleeping Beauty in the seventh grade he's always supposed she would be asleep when he first kissed her! Boys are queer. Look at Uncle Jake!

* * * * * * *

WELL, we are having the biggest wedding this place ever saw. I'm a bridesmaid. And Claire is a flower girl. And Lucy is mad. But she is certainly the wrong age for either.

Aunt Jinnie hates it. She'd like to go off and be married quietly in a traveling dress. But she doesn't say a word, just accepts presents and thanks people for congratulations, and swallows her nerves, and wears her best clothes, and lets me boss the maids all wrong. She has grit.

But you ought to see Father be genial! He tells people, "Yes, they were brought up together, and have loved each other all their lives, but never got to the point before. The family approves. Indeed, yes."

Of course the family approves. But will you tell me how this family is going to run when Aunt Jinnie becomes a place to visit?

Definite Place of Mrs. Farmer

To a woman, Mrs. Ira E. Farmer, goes the credit for the largest individual yield of wheat of any farmer in McDuffie County, Georgia, according to a report from that state.

Mrs. Farmer takes a leading part in the agitation for food production, and practices what she preaches. She manages something like a dozen farms, of her own, on each of which food and grain crops predominate.

The Single Tax Party and Humanity

By Ellen G. Lloyd

Single Tax Party Candidate for Treasurer of the State of New York

This is the eighth and last article in the series, "Parties and Primaries." Each party has now had opportunity to present its claims to the women voters of the country through the columns of the Woman Citizen. The total number of women over voting age in the enfranchised states today is approximately 11,000,000. This includes the women of the twelve full suffrage states, the two states where women have presidential suffrage only, Rhode Island and Michigan, the one state, Vermont, where they have state-wide municipal suffrage, the two states where they have primary suffrage, Texas and Arkansas, the three states where they have been given presidential and municipal suffrage, Illinois, North Dakota, and Nebraska, where a battle royal is in progress to preserve to women the right of presidential and municipal suffrage granted them by the Nebraska Legislature and now in jeopardy because of petitions for a referendum illegally circulated by anti-suffragists.

AT the convention of the Single Tax Party held at Albany, N. Y., July 21-22, 1918, the first action taken by the delegates was one upon which all political parties should agree. We pledged our unqualified and absolute support to the President and the people of the United States in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war against the menace of autocracy, and to the end that democracy shall not perish from the earth. The party stands by and with the people of the United States in their splendid ideals and aspirations and their concept of democracy. Equal rights for all and special privilege to none, as against autocracy.

We offer to all men and women a means whereby they may realize the purest and highest aspirations and ideals of humanity, to the end that poverty, sorrow and crime shall disappear from the earth, and a condition of justice prevail. We believe in the Declaration of Independence, particularly, "That all men (and women) are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and we further believe and declare that the people can never fully enjoy the rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence while they are compelled to pay ground rent to Land Lords, for permission to live on the earth that was provided by the Creator for the equal use of all. We hold that the payment of ground rent to Land Lords nullifies the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and maintains a condition of master and slave.

Party Principles and Objects

THE principles of the party are based on what is popularly known as the Single Tax as expounded by Henry George in his immortal work Progress and Poverty. The Single Tax Party has no past performances to point to, it is of the present and the future, a party pledged to the achievement of solving the world-wide problem of involuntary poverty by changing the present indirect poverty-breeding system of taxation, which penalizes production by a constant increase in the tax on the necessaries of life, and at the same time encourages non-production in the form of land speculation, which means withholding from use millions of acres of land for speculation, thereby aiding our enemies abroad by interfering with the production of food stuffs for our beloved defenders, and accruing to the folks at home high rents, high cost of living; congestion of population in homes and transportation; tuberculosis and its spread, and many kindred evils now suffered by the people. Under the Single Tax which our party is pledged to carry out land speculation would cease to exist. Single Tax means: To Land Lords, no ground rent; to land speculators, plant, build or quit, and to labor, its entire product.

Land Values

THE value of land reflects the social service provided by the community in the form of public improvements. Every improvement so provided—such as parks, public baths, playgrounds, day nurseries, etc., enhances the land value of the localities so favored, and thereby increases the rent of land (which unfortunately under the present system of taxation has to be paid to Land Lords, by the tenants of the neighborhood, *thus offsetting the betterments intended for them.* Therefore, it follows that until the entire rent of land is taken to pay for all public needs, practically all of the benefits due to public improvements will continue to accrue to the "owners" of land and not to the people.

Under the Single Tax, there would be no taxes levied on food, clothing, buildings, machinery or any other product of labor. There would be only one tax and that *a single tax on the entire annual rent of land, which rent would be used by the people to own, control, maintain, and operate every public need and utility,* such as police and fire protection, schools, factories, machinery, subways, etc.

The above indicated change in the present system of taxation would solve the question of involuntary poverty and its corollary—the exploitation of labor, by destroying the cause, namely—Land Monopoly. Thus freeing to labor and capital (machinery, etc.) the land, which is the primary factor in production and from which labor and capital produce everything necessary to sustain life and without which labor and capital would perish.

Labor and Capital

WE hold there is no class struggle between labor and the ownership of capital (machinery, buildings, etc.) and that they are interdependent in the function of production. The strikes and lockouts that occur between labor and capital are due solely to land monopoly, which is the basis of exploitation of both labor and capital—for neither can become productive without access to land. Land and labor are really the only factors in production, capital being merely a projection of labor and used to increase its power of production. All the machinery in the world could not produce one particle of food. It takes labor and land to do that.

Notwithstanding the invention and multiplication of machinery, man still continues a land animal; he has never been able to exist without turning to the unfailing breast of mother earth, and it has been truly said by Karl Marx that labor could not be exploited if it was not first expropriated from the land, and as truly said by Henry George, that labor could not be expropriated from the land if the rent of land was taken to pay for public needs. Here we have the *cause* of labor's exploitation "expropriation from the land" due to land monopoly, and the *cure,* the single tax.

Taxation

WE hold that the question of taxation is one of the greatest confronting humanity. In it lies the power to upbuild or destroy, and the central truth of it is that a tax levied on any product of labor such as food, clothing, buildings, machinery, etc., is added to the price of the product. But a tax levied on the rent of land cannot be added to the price of any labor product, the price being determined by the law of supply and demand, and not by the rent of land from which the labor product is derived.

Farmers as such have nothing to lose through the principles and objects of our party, but on the contrary much to gain, for we would not tax their land according to its area, but according to the bare value of the land irrespective of the improvements on it, no matter to what extent production or improvements were developed.

Palliatives

WE have little if any sympathy with the various palliatives and other political nostrums (such as minimum wage laws) which have been devised to solve the question of social injustice, believing that the time and energy devoted to the passage of such laws might better be employed in advocating the cure of grinding and degrading poverty on the one hand, and untold riches on the other, and our party is pledged to just that advocacy.

As a matter of course the Single Tax Party is heartily in favor of freedom of the press and of speech; woman suffrage; proportional representation, the initiative, referendum and recall.

The principles of the party as to the private possession of land is that it shall continue as it is, undisturbed, the understanding being that the users shall pay all of the ground rent to the community, and that it shall be returned in the form of public needs and utilities.

The party holds that the question as to what shall be done collectively and what individ-

(*Continued on page* 298)

Chapeaux "Du Jour"

$10.00

Initial Showing

Advance Fall Models of

"The Hat of the Day"

Originated and sold exclusively by James McCreery & Co.

This Fall Millinery Event presents hundreds of original copies and adaptations created by foremost Milliners and Designers, also distinctive models from our own workrooms. Developed in the most popular Fabrics in attractive colorings—effectively trimmed.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

The Suffrage Coffee House

West Main Street, Ayer, Mass.

THE Suffrage Coffee House has now been running long enough to demonstrate its usefulness and is patronized by soldiers and others in rapidly increasing numbers.

The House supplies well cooked and well served meals at cost. It furnishes a comfortable lounging and smoking room for soldiers, a quiet reading and writing room, and hot baths at twenty-five cents each. Books, magazines and games are supplied. There are a piano and victrola, and a general atmosphere of informality and comfort pervades the House. Special suppers for the entertainment of parties of soldiers are becoming popular.

The large double wooden house on the main street between the cantonment and the town which was purchased has been remodelled and equipped at an expense of about $6,900, to fit the requirements of the soldiers. A resident hostess, a resident manager, and an excellent cook with necessary assistants have been secured, many of whom are the wives of soldiers stationed at the cantonment, and, judging by the words of praise and the large patronage of the soldiers, it appears that the Suffrage Coffee House has now made the place for itself in Ayer which we hoped for when the project was started. The military health and sanitary inspectors give our House a rating of ninety-five per cent., the highest in town. The reception room and comfort stations for the women relatives and friends of the soldiers have supplied a very pressing need in Ayer and have apparently been greatly appreciated. The House is run on the basis of an eight hour day for employees.

Contributions for this project have been most generous and spread over a large number of individuals and Suffrage Leagues, including many in New Hampshire and Maine. They have been handled by a Committee of women who have given a great deal of time and effort and have tried in every case to get the best results at the least possible expense.

Various visiting hostesses give their week ends at the Coffee House when the number of visitors is very large, and members of the regular Committee go to Ayer sufficiently often to keep in touch with conditions there.

The House is now almost self-supporting, that is, it practically pays its own running expenses although nothing of course is counted for rent, a very large item for desirable locations in Ayer at this time, nothing for interest on the money put into it, or for the helpers who volunteer their time in various capacities.

Because the House has become so popular, it is necessary from time to time to instal improvements at considerable expense, but, as this is not a money-making venture, the Committee does not feel that these should be paid for from the receipts of the Coffee House.

Besides the comfort and conveniences which the Coffee House furnishes to the soldiers, the Committee wishes to emphasize the great service it renders to their mothers, wives and sweethearts.

The Committee greatly appreciates the support which the suffragists and the public in general have given this enterprise, and believes that they will be glad to hear that it is so successful.

For the Committee,
TERESA A. CROWLEY,
Treasurer.

In the Railroad Business

The announcement from the Federal railroad administration to the effect that young women will be trained as ticket sellers and will be given positions in that capacity formerly occupied by men, opens up an important opportunity for women.

Training schools for the purpose of instructing women in the details of the railroad business are being opened up in the larger cities. On the first day that it was announced the schools would be opened, it is said that more than 100 women made application for entrance. When fully equipped for their new duties the women will receive the same salaries formerly paid to men in the same positions, ranging from $125 to $150 a month.

Women in the Primaries

A full account of women's part in the New York primaries on Tuesday of this week will appear in the next issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

Salvation Army Mothers in War Work

By Evangeline C. Booth,
Commander Salvation Army in U. S.

THERE is no spot in the round globe today where the human heart throbs that has not some knowledge of the Salvation Army; some knowledge of the practical and profitable character of its operations, and some knowledge of its glorious teaching—the uplifting all-redeeming gospel of Jesus Christ.

The whole world knows the Salvation Army of the streets, of the hidden slum, the lighted highways and the congested market-place, telling the sinning of a pardoning Saviour; the sorrowing of the consolation of the one Man who was acquainted with all human grief; the struggling poor of the Toiler of the Carpenter's bench of Nazareth.

The whole world knows of the Salvation Army in the darker and deeper places of the great cities; those fathomless depths of the inestimable sorrows, sins and tragedies we call the Underworld, where bodies and souls struggle against uncontrollable conditions and unmasterable miseries and go under.

The whole world knows the Salvation Army is there sheltering the outcast, rebuilding broken manhood, winning back to purity the Magdalenes, rescuing and tending neglected childhood, and by its long chain of systematic, united activities forming the ladder upon which the lowest down, the most depraved, and the most hopeless can climb up to respectability, to purity, to the free glad life of honest citizenship and to the favor of God.

The whole world knows of the Salvation Army with the heathen—upon the coral shores of India, the dark jungles of Central Africa, the white streets of Korea, the flower-gardens of Japan, the leper colony of Java, the ice-locked shores of Greenland, the steppes of Russia and in that great Republic of China, with its four hundred millions of men and women with their vast possibilities for progress and for good.

The world has a pretty good idea of our faith, which reaches the lowest depths and lifts to the highest heights, so embracing is it; yet so simple in its application, so easy of comprehension, that the most ignorant and miserable wretch that ever crawled out of the ditch of his abominations crying for mercy, can grasp it and be saved.

BUT the world does not know of the Salvation Army in war. It had no idea of our preparedness, of the efficiency of our equipment to meet a vital need in this hour of the greatest tragedy of history.

But let me tell you—as soon as the ruthless foe thrust his sword at the throat of brave little Belgium, and trampled under his bloody heel its sacred bond the Salvation Army was there. Barely three days after the first German guns were fired our officers were on the ground, succoring the wounded, protecting old age, rescuing little children—in many cases with their own person protecting them from brutalities and abuses unnamable.

BEHIND THE BATTLE LINE

Then our beloved and honored President decided that the Stars and Stripes—this emblem of liberty, this heralder of the principles of justice toward small nations, this champion of the inalienable rights of man, this forerunner in the march of world democracy—should cross the seas; and with its every white star beaming hope, and with its every red stripe shining deliverance, should marshal its forces of protection and defense in aid of the downtrodden and persecuted, fettered and wronged. And the Salvation Army moved with it. So our forces, with all the uplifting power of their beautiful religion, all the worth of their practical experience, all the advantage of their military training, and all the strength of as true a patriotism as can be found in the heart of man, are there—on the battlefields, behind the firing-line—with unbroken toil, sacrifice and service, by the Stars and Stripes, to win the war.

When asked what service the Salvation Army is rendering, I answer, every kind of service. When asked what part of the war zone we are in, I say, every part: for the Salvationist is in the trenches, in the air, on the sea, in the hospital, in the kitchen, in the canteen; for we have ninety thousand men engaged in the actual fighting, over nine hundred officers in relief work, managing huts, canteens, hostels, rest-rooms; running ambulances, transportation trucks; over fifty thousand wounded carried in our forty-eight ambulances so far.

THEN we have our women. As the Salvation Army put women into the pulpit so from the Salvation Army ranks have come again Florence Nightingales bringing to the gory horrors of the battlefields the blessed and beautiful influences of glorious, sweet and pure womanhood.

Right up behind the battle-line—Salvation Army mothers are there—those who have children of their own, and who can better know how to help boys in seasons of depression and temptation and suffering than that Christian mother who has boys of her own? Our women are there, helping them with cheer; helping them with apple pies and doughnuts; helping them with advice; writing their letters when too weary to write their own; helping them by receiving their messages for their loved ones when they go over the top.

It must not be forgotten that the universal testimony from officers of highest ranks in the different armies—such as Field Marshal Haig, Generals Pershing and Good, as well as those of minor ranks—is that the presence of the Salvationists, both men and women—but especially the women—has unquestionably a tremendous effect upon the morale of the troops.

WE must all get into this struggle—get into it with our money, with knitting needles and yarn, with conservation of food and light and heart, with Liberty Bonds, with service, with song books and Bibles, and with money to help the Salvation Army—and America will have the straightest, cleanest, bravest, dearest army of men across the seas that have ever trodden battlefields, ever reaching after the God-inspired standards of the emblem of the world's greatest republic, now in the van for the freedom of the peoples of all the earth, its brave heart beating up against the lion heart of Great Britain, the loyal and affectionate heart of her colonies, the fiery and tenacious heart of France—with the whole world looking to it for the master blow. And I want to tell you that it will not look in vain, for this flag that is now overseas waving above the blood-soaked trenches of France, will never come back until the bells of peace are ringing upon every hill, and the peoples of the earth are free.

COMMANDER BOOTH

Crowley Neckwear
for Women
Gives that
Dash, Style and touch of Youthfulness

At the
best shops. Look
for this label

Crowley REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Designed and introduced by

TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY
Inc.
NEW YORK

War Work of Women for Women

By Grace Johnston

AS one of its National Service Courses, Columbia University offers early this fall (September 11 to October 11) special training in organization and leadership of recreational and patriotic activities for working girls.

Co-operating with the University is the National League of Women Workers, which has been organizing wage-earning women in non-sectarian evening recreational clubs for thirty years and has a membership of 15,000. The course is given under the auspices of the National Council of Defense.

War-time conditions in industry make wholesome and interesting recreation a vital necessity to workers. Industrial communities are confronted with difficult problems in shifting labor forces, inadequate housing and poor amusement resources. In towns whose populations have been doubted in a few weeks by the spectacular growth of their war industries, these problems cry out for attention.

Many of these war industries are "manned" almost entirely by women. Thousands of young women have left their home towns to work in other cities on government orders. Lonesome, with routine, monotonous work all day and only dreary rooming houses or the city streets for entertainment by night, they are restless and unhappy and often undependable in their work.

Recreation for these young women, putting idealism and patriotic interest into their lives, is war work of women for women of no mean sort. To be of broad scope, effective result and inviting activity, recreation must be organized and under trained leadership. The stress of war times must be recognized and the opportunity for using the leisure hours of working women for patriotic service considered.

These are the special needs which this training course is designed to meet. It will prepare as well for work in average communities which need organized recreation.

Recreation during wartime will be discussed by John Collier, director of the New York Training School for Community Workers.

Recreational Demands as Conditioned by Occupation will be handled by Miss Pauline Goldmark of the National Consumers' League.

Recreation and Its Influence in Protective Work with Girls will be covered by Miss Mabelle B. Blake, New England Supervision of Protective Work for Girls, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Lectures on all phases of girls' club work will be given by Miss Jean Hamilton, general secretary of the National League of Women Workers, and Miss Ethel Hobart, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Women Workers.

The course will include lectures, field work, interviews and round table discussions. Acceptable candidates must have had two years of college or a high school diploma, with some experience in social work. Students will be ready to take positions by October 15 and will be listed with various placement agencies specializing in social service.

Prospectus of the course may be obtained of the National League of Women Workers, 35 East Thirtieth Street, New York.

The president of the National League of Women Workers is Mrs. Bernard E. Pollak of New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer of New York; treasurer, Miss Jessie V. Budlong of Providence, R. I.

The National League points out that those who take this course may help in the winning of this war by helping the women who make the means of waging war. At the same time they will be contributing to the permanent work of making American communities more pleasant places in which to live.

The Sunflower Lunch
167 Tremont Street

is run for the benefit of the cause, by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

Take your lunch there. Recommend it to your friends. Send it gifts of fruit or vegetables from your garden.

Come in and visit the War Service Shop, at the same address. It is doing patriotic service.

Hotels

HOTEL McALPIN
Broadway at 34th Street, New York
An Entire Floor Reserved Exclusively for Women
Hostess and Chaperon in Charge
Shopping Guides Available

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.
Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON.

"Women Included"

IN answer to a request from Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, the clerk of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly has recently sent the following account of the suffrage status in his province to the *Woman Citizen*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
NOVA SCOTIA
PICTOU, N. S., August 9, 1918.

Your favor of 5th inst., *in re* provincial suffrage for women in Nova Scotia was forwarded to me from Halifax, as I reside here during summer months.

I may say that there was no special act passed at the last session of Legislature of N. S. conferring franchise to women. The general Franchise Act was being amended and consolidated at that session and by simply changing the term "every male person" to "every male and female person" the women of the Province were included in the provisions of the act.

Owing to several important public Acts being amended and consolidated at last session, all of which are now in the hands of the King's Printer, it has taken a longer time than usual to issue these Acts. However I understand they will be ready for distribution next week.

I have instructed the King's Printer at Halifax to mail you a copy of the Franchise Act as amended as soon as he receives it, which I trust will be satisfactory to you.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM A. DICKSON,
Clerk.

"Bill passed April 26, 1918. Copy on file."

SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT
3 EAST 38th STREET
NEW YORK

Women At Home

U.S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE

Dry As Well As Can—Save Everything

WHY DRY?
It saves fruit and vegetables.
It takes no sugar.
It takes no special containers.
It saves storage space.
It's easy to do.

EVERY family in America must learn to dry fruits and vegetables if we are to meet our obligation to waste no perishables in 1918. Canning will save a large part of the surplus fruits and vegetables this summer, but it can't save them all, and the shortage and increased cost of canning supplies will cause many home canners to look to some additional means of keeping the extra garden products from going to waste.

Drying offers a simple and economical way of preserving the surplus and carrying it over to a time when fresh fruits and vegetables are unobtainable. The products are reduced one-fourth to one-ninth the weight of the fresh materials. They undergo considerable reduction in bulk. They are not subject to injury by freezing. They require no expensive containers, and they will not deteriorate if carried over from one season to the next when properly stored. In addition the labor of preparing and drying most products is less than that required for canning.

Drying is new today to most American women, although it is a common practice in many of the European countries. In learning to dry we are not really taking up a new thing, but improving upon the oldest method of food conservation—a method used widely in this country two generations ago by our thrifty grandparents.

Equipment Needed for Drying Products

THE equipment used in preparing food materials for drying may be as simple or as elaborate as the needs of the case may require. With two or three narrow, stiff-bladed kitchen knives, a larger, more flexible knife, and an ordinary washboiler, the housewife is equipped for preparing and blanching such quantities of the fruits and vegetables as will meet the needs of the ordinary household. While somewhat tedious, hand paring and slicing of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, onions, carrots, potatoes, beets, and cabbage may be done without special equipment.

If the quantities of material to be handled will justify the expenditure, the purchase of a few special utensils will greatly reduce the labor involved. An apple parer of the type which pares and cores or pares, cores and slices can be purchased for approximately $1.75. A kraut cutter which consists of a long board having one or more steel blades fastened at the edges of slots cut in the board may be purchased or made by a blacksmith and will be useful not only in slicing cabbage for drying or for making sauerkraut, but also for slicing any of the root vegetables or such fruit as apples. A rotary slicer, consisting of a curved blade fastened to a disk rotating at right angles to a metal trough in which the vegetables to be sliced are placed, is a great convenience, as the blade may be adjusted to cut slices of any desired thickness, and the instrument may be used for slicing meats, cheese, or bread as well as for cutting vegetables. Such slicers are made in various sizes costing $2 to $10.

DRY OR DIE
Starvation has killed more people in Europe during the war than all those lost in battle.
Food is as mighty as the sword—save so we may send.
Each pound of food dried now may save a life next winter.
Can what you can—then dry the rest so that no morsel wastes.

Dry Bits

Six pounds of dried tomatoes on the pantry shelf are worth a hundred in the patch.

Dry and put by for a rainy day.

It's hard to beat Nature's way—save by drying.

Beat them at their own game. Germany has over 1,200 commercial drying plants—let's put a plant in every home in America.

The apartment house drier—an electric fan and a window screen.

WHERE TO DRY
In the Sun.
On the Stove.
In the Oven.
Near a Fan.

Opportunity

THE way a soldier in the war for democracy feels about trusting the affairs of government to the votes of women is brought out in a letter written by Lieutenant Maxwell Parry to his sister, Mrs. William C. Teasdale, of Golden Hill, Indiana, written shortly before he was reported "missing."

"All the men here are immensely impressed with the work women are doing," wrote Lieutenant Parry, "especially in the Y. W. C. A.'s and the Red Cross. They show an efficiency and often an intensity that shame the men. They can have the votes as far as we are concerned."

* * *

Those were notable doors that opened when the Medical College of Virginia decided to lift the ancient ban that for seventy years has barred women from its threshold. The world today finds itself in a dire situation for lack of doctors and surgeons. Thousands of women who might have become doctors and surgeons during the last half century have been deflected into other fields because of the obstacles to the medical profession piled in their path. Southern medical colleges in particular have taken a steadfast stand against the admission of women. In breaking through the old prejudice, the Medical College of Virginia has set a precedent that should, and probably will, be copied throughout the South. New York city today boasts many an able southern woman physician who had to come North to get her medical education, and having come North, stayed North. A generation hence, the Medical College of Virginia will have to its credit an alumnae that will vie for honors with its alumni.

* * *

The Labor Party has issued a call for a convention of women of Great Britain on October 16. The political and civil rights of women will be discussed with attention focussing on the demand which will be made by the Labor Party for the right of women to sit in the House of Commons.

Help the Infirmary

THE New York Infirmary for Women and Children must have immediate financial assistance or it cannot continue the service it has maintained throughout the past sixty-five years, according to an urgent plea for funds which is being sent out by the treasurer, Dr. Martha Wollstein. The Infirmary closed its doors on March 1 and a strenuous effort is being put forward to reopen the doors in order that a much needed work be carried forward.

The Infirmary cares for more than 700 mothers and new-born babies in a year. Sick women and children make 50,000 free visits to the clinics, and the out-practice physicians have made nearly 22,000 visits to the homes of the sick poor in a single year.

It is not the thought of those who are working to reopen this splendid institution that contributions for the hospitals and service of those abroad should be discontinued or lessened, but that home charities should have the necessary share of attention. Illness among soldiers' and sailors' dependents is on the increase, and soldiers at the front have more courage to endure hardships if they know that their families are cared for, is a point cited in the appeal for assistance.

"There is three times as much danger in being a baby in a cradle in a crowded city as in being a soldier in the trenches in France," is a statement made, and then follow these figures:

Malnutrition among New York children has increased from 5 per cent in 1914 to 21.6 per cent in 1918.

Tuberculosis and other diseases that thrive on starvation are said to be on the increase.

Contributions for the New York Infirmary for Women and Children should be sent to the treasurer, 616 Madison avenue.

An Appreciation

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

August 21, 1918.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman Woman's Committee,
Council of National Defense,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear DR. SHAW:—

With very great pleasure I hand you enclosed copy of a Resolution adopted enthusiastically and unanimously at the Convention of the National Association of Credit Men in Chicago, during June.

It expresses the appreciation of our organization for the unselfish service of the women of the nation in assisting its war winning powers, and I will be very glad to have you present this resolution in every direction where its message may prove of encouragement, and show that even a strictly trade organization can appreciate unselfishness and the tremendous powers of righteous womanhood.

With very great esteem, I am

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) J. H. TREGOE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Resolution

IN times of national stress and peril, when sympathy, sacrifice, understanding and kind hearts are needed more than at any other time, the manhood of America turns to the womanhood of America for that helpful co-operation, noble inspiration and tender thought, which have never failed to be forthcoming.

The National Association of Credit Men wishes formally, at this time, to express its heartfelt recognition of the sacrifice entailed by the mothers of America, by the sisters, wives and sweethearts of the men of the nation, in cheerfully giving to the cause of the nation, the men of the country; in doing more, in leading in works of charity and help, in personally going, by the thousands, across the seas, to nurse the sick and the wounded, and to bring to stricken Europe the sympathies and the courage of American womanhood, even unto the battlefield itself, where, with courage unprecedented, hundreds of American women have taken their places by the side of the men, and some have even fallen victims to German frightfulness. To the women of America, particularly to the women relatives of members of this Association who have and will continue to sacrifice themselves for the cause of Liberty, Justice, Truth and Honor, this Association feels indebted to an extent which words fail to express.

These Three Hotels Owned and Operated by a Woman

HOTEL IROQUOIS
INCORPORATED
West 44th Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
NEW YORK
American and European Plan
Rooms with Bath
$2.00 PER DAY UP
2 Rooms with Bath
$3.00 PER DAY UP
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
W. E. CONRAD, *Manager*

HOTEL WELLINGTON
INCORPORATED
Seventh Avenue
55th-56th Streets New York
EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Room and Bath—$2.00 Per Day Up
2 Rooms and Bath—$3.00 Per Day Up
3 Rooms and Bath—$5.00 Per Day Up
A Few Single Rooms—Use of Bath
$1.50 Per Day
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
C. C. SOEBT, *Secretary and Manager*

FRITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
ENTRANCE TO FENWAY
Five Minutes to Centre of City via Massachusetts Subway
ROOM AND BATH
$2.50 Per Day Up
TWO ROOMS AND BATH
$3.00 Per Day Up
THREE ROOMS AND BATH
$5.00 Per Day Up
A FEW SINGLE ROOMS
—USE OF BATH
$1.50 Per Day
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
WALLIS A. ARIEL, *Manager*

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS
CLEANERS and DYERS
First Class Work. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Single Tax

(*Continued from page 292*)

ually shall be decided by experience; those things which can best be done collectively to remain collective, and those which can be accomplished best individually to remain individual. With our party in power, money, representing capital, would not be invested in land, as the rent could not be appropriated by any individual. Money would have to be invested in productive enterprise, thereby lowering the price of the things produced by an increase in production and increasing the wages of those so employed by increasing the demand for labor.

And now let us turn to ravaged France and Belgium and look at the enemies of mankind. Do they war for the things at present produced by man? No, they war for possession of the source of all physical existence—land—and there are only two reasons for desiring to possess land at present—to use it, or to rent it—and our enemies want it to rent to the workers *and with the rent despoil them of the things they produce.* Which proves beyond all doubt that the "*rent of land*" *is the bulwark of autocracy.* If taken through the single tax for the general welfare, there would be no "war for land" nor robbing labor with the rent of land.

The Single Tax Party is not a political party of the hustings. It strives to satisfy the spiritual hunger for justice that animates the hearts of all those who look forward to the coming of that "Kingdom on earth which is in Heaven." Who of those that heard shall ever cease to remember the ringing message that Henry George and Father McGlynn thundered forth in their never-to-be-forgotten call under the "Cross of the New Crusade?" Within that message lies the straight and narrow path to freedom. For the truth shall make men free and that truth is the natural law that will give to labor all it produces and to the community the rent of land.

Here then is the solution offered by the Single Tax Party to those who would have justice come on earth and through such a simple change, viz., the removal of every tax now levied on the product of labor and the taking with one tax that which is produced by, and therefore belongs to, the community, the rent of land.

To all those who will but read the wonderful call to arms of Henry George will come the knowledge that "all things have been well ordered," but it is man who stumbles, in that he fails to realize that "the profit of the earth (economic rent) is for all" and the taking of which for the welfare of all will bring on earth the Kingdom that expresses the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

A Question of Principle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

THE wife of a Senator, supposed to represent the Empire State, refers to him as "clinging to principle." Many antis have peculiar views on questions of principle. They have opposed laws for woman's voting "as a matter of principle," and yet, after the law has been changed, these same women opponents have gone to the polls and voted. Deducing their theory from their acts, they evidently think it is right for women to vote who believe it to be wrong and wrong for women to vote who believe it to be right.

We of these United States have one great standard on which our democracy is based. There need be no guess-work about it. We have often fallen short in our practice. If our standard has sometimes been questioned it has always been triumphant. These great fundamental principles were promulgated as self-evident truths. One of these axioms reads, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." As a matter of truth, would it not be better for the Senator's wife to refer to him as "Clinging to prejudice?"

It might be permissible to add that the axioms to which reference is made were authoritatively promulgated before the Senator was elected to his high office.

GEORGE T. FISH.

Rochester, N. Y.

Attention of the North Carolina Senators!

THE enclosed resolution was unanimously passed during the 221st annual session of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Guilford College, N. C., August 7 to 12, 1918. The Clerks were directed to sign on behalf of the Meeting and forward to you. Our Church has a membership of over 9,000 loyal, progressive American citizens, and we commend the Resolution to your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ZENO DIXON, Elkin, N. C.,
Presiding Clerk.
CLARA I. COX, High Point, N. C.,
Recording Clerk.

The resolution reads:

"*Whereas,* the Society of Friends, from its very origin, more than 260 years ago, has recognized the essential equality of men and women in their rights and privileges in the Church and in the affairs of the world, and realizing that in the history and experience of more than two and a half centuries such equality is increasingly confirmed;

"*Therefore,* be it resolved by the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, in annual convention assembled, that we do most earnestly petition the United States Senators from North Carolina to give their support to the Susan B. Anthony Amendment now pending in the upper house of Congress."

A Progressive

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, has been accepted as the progressive candidate for the North Southwark division of the London county council.

Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls
High School and College Preparatory Courses. Two Years of College Work. Special Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Business and Secretarial Training, Kindergarten, Normal Training, Domestic Science, Parliamentary Law.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President.
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Another Suffrage Star

MISS KATHARINE M. PORTER, recording secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Grace Wilbut Trout is president, has received an appointment in the Y. M. C. A. Overseas Canteen Service, and will sail for France early in October. Miss Porter is well known in Illinois for her platform work in the interests of patriotism and suffrage.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is in France on a special mission for the Woman's Overseas Hospital, U. S. A. Dr. Adah McMahon, who was a member of the Board of the Equal Franchise League of Indiana, is serving in the new gas unit of the Woman's Overseas Hospital.

These three added to the sixteen previously reported bring the stars in the suffrage service flag up to 19. Only those who held official positions in the suffrage organizations, national or state, are counted on the service flag, although hundreds of suffrage workers are in active service abroad.

Croix de Guerre for Suffrage Hospital Doctors

THREE women doctors and a nurse, Miss McKee, at the military unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., have been decorated with the French *Croix de Guerre.* This is one of the hospital units staffed entirely by women, which are supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was on the road to Paris over which the German air raids passed nightly. These nurses and doctors were on the top floor of the hospital, a most exposed and dangerous place, yet every one signed up anew to remain at her post.

Dr. Caroline Finley, surgeon at the head of this unit, wrote a few weeks ago to the National Suffrage headquarters in America, as quoted in the *Woman Citizen* of August 17: "We have all been under fire together—the night so many were killed in the air raid, eighteen in all—but all were soldiers. Our nurses and doctors have shown just the same bright courage since the air raid as before. I am so proud of them."

All Women's Council

An official all women's council to deal with the problems of the women workers has been formed at Washington. The council includes the women officials of each of the industrial service bureaus or divisions in the executive department of the government. This is said to be the first body of its kind formed to deal with women's labor problems. The plans call for the working out of a program of protection and regulation with respect to wages, hours and kinds of work for women.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

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